FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Regular Session.

SENATE.

TURBLAY, February 20, 1878.

The Senate was called to order by the Sceretary, the Vice-President being absent.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution that T.

W. FREEN be declared President pro tempore Mr. BAYNARD moved to amend by striking

out all after resolved, and insert that the Senate proceed to the election of a president pro tempore by ballot. Lost; yeas 28; nays

Mr WALLACE then moved to strike out the name of T. W. FERRY, and insert A. G. TRURMAN. Lost; year 28; nays 29.

TRUBMAN. Lost; year 28; nays 29.

The original resolution was then adopted without discussion, and Mr. FERRY was excerted to the Chair by Messrs. THURMAN and ANTIONY. On taking the Chair, Mr. FERRY thanked the Senators for their expression of confidence, and relying upon their generous support, would enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The journal of yesterlay was then read by Mr. Gorham, the Secretary.

Among the politious and memorials presented during the merning were several protesting against the transfer of the Life-Saving Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department.

partment.

Mr. McCREERY presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky favoring a repeal of the bankrupt act. Referred.

Mr. BECK presented similar resolutions in relation to the tax on tobacco and for liberal appropriations for the improvement of navigable rivers in Kentucky. All of which were refured.

forred.

Mr. BECK called up his resolution in rela-on to the impolition of taxes for the purpose feresting a sinking fund for the extinguish-nent of a portion of the public debt, intro-uced January 24.

Mr. MORRILL asked if the Senator proposed is reference to the Finance Committee. He

Mr. MORRILL asked if the Senator proposed the reference to the Finance Committee. He thought a matter of so grave importance, where the inith of the nation had been pledged to the creation of a sinking fund, should be considered by a committee.

Hr. BECK thought the resolution formed the basis of action for the committee, and should be acted on by the Sanate and House by concurrent resolution.

Mr. DAWES expressed a hope that the resolution would, if not referred, be taken out of the meaning the control of the control o

bution would, if not referred, be taken out of the morning hour, so that those who differed so radically with the Semator, and who had been referred to by him as victims of faise fig-ures of Treasury officials, might have an oppor-tunity to express their views. Pending further discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Senate proceeded, under ex-isting order, to the consideration of the calen-dar, laying aside such bills as were objected to, and acting only on those to which no objection was made.

Bills for the relief of Charles H. Mosely and

Bills for the relief of Charles II. Mosely and to authorize and equip an expedition to the Aretic Sea were passed.

When the joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was reached.

Mr. SARGENT moved its indefinite post-ponement, and delivered a carefully-prepared speech reviewing the carry practice of the Government, and showing that from presents in recognition of heroic service in the interest of humanity the practice had grown to permit the acceptance of mere badges or decorations of orders entirely unamerican and unrepublican in character, and presented for no particular service.

ular service.

Mr. HOWE defended the action of the committee, and said in the early life of the mation there was a lurking jealousy of more powerful nations. They did not then say that no prevents should be received, but it was left to Congress to decide in each case whether the present should be accepted or not. The Senator had found there was a want of principle in the action of Congress. He admitted it. The only principle was when Congress would it would, and when it wouldn't it wouldn't. If the Senator thought the interests of the Government would suffer be should yote against the bill. Knowing the character of Almy, he knew there was no gift that would swerve him from his duty to the Government.

Mr. SARGENT inquired how other Senators, who did not know Rear-Admiral Almy, were to be governed in their votes.

Mr. HOWE said he did not refer to a personal acquintance, but to the uniform which he wore and the place where he was bred. He looked upon this class of offerings as an expression of good-will, and did not think tongress was called upon to raise an investigating committee to inquire into the particular acts which won the good-will.

Mr. HAMLIN said, there were three classes of presents: Of value, decorations, and titles. He land always favored permitting the acceptance of articles of value where there was ar service.

Mr. HOWE defended the action of the com-

Several bills of a similar character were objected to, and went over.

The following bills were passed:
Authorizing the Sercetary of War to lease at a reasonable rent to the proprietors of the saimon fisheries a portion of the Three Tree reservation on the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, until required by the Government.

e bill to change the name of the steam-. M. Whittaker to Caroline. I granting a pension to Martha C. Ken-

Bill for the relief of Ebenezer Walker.

When the joint resolution for the purchase of 1,000 copies of the "General Register of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States" Mr. EDMUNDS moved that it be indefi-

The House bill for the relief of James W. Glover, postmaster at Oxford, N. Y., was then

Glover, postmaster as oxiony 3. 5. 5. mostly passed.

The calendar having been gone through, on motion of Mr. WALLACE the Senate took up the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, but without proceeding to its consideration the Senate, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, at 315 p m., went into executive session, and subsequently, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

March 3, 1871. Ordered printed, and recon-

March 3, 1871. Ordered printed, and reconsmitted.

Mr. GUNTER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill defining the manner in which certain land-acrip may be located. Tabled.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted a long report to show that the dulies of that committee were not clearly defined under the rules, and asking such amendment of the rules as that they may specially have charge of domestic manufactures.

The report claims that all matters of internal revenue properly belongs to that committee.

nal revenue properly belongs to that committee.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that the
subject-matter of the report had never been
referred to the committee, and they could not,
therefore, report under the rules.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order,
and the report was not entertained.

Mr. STEELE, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the origin and best means of destroying the army
cotton worm. It authorizes the Commissioner
of Agriculture to appoint three persons skilled
in natural sciences, in agriculture, and in cotton-growing to inquire and report upon the
above subject. Each is to receive a salary of
\$1,500 per annua, and the sum of \$10,000 is
appropriated.

The bill was referred to the Committee of
the Whole House.

Mr. SCALES, from the Committee on In-

the Whole House,
Mr. SCALES, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of
the Chectaw Indians,
Mr. HOOKER presented an adverse report, al both were referred to the Co

Mr. BANNING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe rules and regulations for the publication and opening of bids for contracts under the War Department.

Passed.

Mr. WHITE (Pa.), from the same committee, reported back the bill to restore John A. Darling, late captain of the Second Artillery, to his place in the army. There is a proviso prohibiting back pay, and the bill was passed.

Mr. RICE (Ohio), from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill so as to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the appointment of pension agents as to relieve the office at New York of its embarrassment, by reason of the failure of its newly-appointed pension agent to qualify. Passed.

Mr. CHALMEER was then recognized as entitled to the floor, and alined to the specches made by Mr. Galerisch and Mr. Galerisch and he vides of Jacob, but his hand was the hand of Esus. While he declared a desire for the restoration of peace, he made an appeal to the very worst passions of the North. While prefessing to defined the President, the speeches of Mesars. Halls and Garrisch were carefully-prepared assaults upon his Southern policy.

Mr. REAGAN at this point rose to a question of order, and said that this was only leading to another day's political discussion. He held that a gentleman had a right to make a personal explanation, but when-the purpose to make a political speech was disclosed there could be a snecessful objection under the rules. He objected to a continued revival of unpleasents.

He objected to a continued revival of unpleasant subjects. ER suggested that the House had given its consent vesterolay, and had therefore taken the matter out of the Speaker's hands.

Mr. CHALMERS. The gentleman from Texas need not be so nervous; I will not say anything to burt him.

Mr. REAGAN said there had been enough of these profitless discussions, and he wanted to stop them, if he could do so under the rules.

of these profities discussions, and he wanted to stop them, if he could do so under the rules.

The SPEAKER had the Record road to show that the House vs. terday had given consent to Mr. Chalmers seaking.

Mr. REAGAN said the House gave consent to a personal explanation, but when a political discussion was disclosed it could be stapped. He wanted to see sectional bitterness allayed, and this could not be done so long as these-speeches were permitted to go on.

Mr. CONGER contended that, as unanimous consent had been given, Mr. Chalmens could not now be stopped.

Mr. HENDERSON said he supposed yester-tay that the gentleman had obtained permission only to make a personal explanation. He would hold goatlemen to strict personal explanations. The SPEAKER supposed the House understood what it was doing when it gave consent yesterday. If he could express his own judgment he would hold gentlemen to strict personal explanation.

Mr. CHALMERS was then permitted to con-

ent he would note gentlement and explanation.
Mr. Citalmens was then permitted to con-

social upon this class of olicings as an expression of good-will, and did not think Congress was called upon to raise an investigating committee to inquire into the particular acts which won the good-will.

Mr. HAMLIN said, there were three classes of presents: Of value, decorations, and filles. He had previously appeared the acceptance of articles of value where there was nothing to make the presentation or reception inaproper. He had previously appeared the acceptance of decorations, but careful inquire the same good sense would be shown hereafter, he should not oppose their acceptance. Titles we fill not confer ourselves, and should not permit them to be conferred on our officers by others.

He thought these little courtesles had the effect to promote good feeling with those mations from whom the presents were received, and could see no harm likely to grow out of it.

Objection being made to further discussion, the bill went over.

Several bills of a similar character were objected to, and went over.

The following bills were passed:

Arr. CHAITTENDEN wanted to inquire also whether it was not a lack of confidence that the south was stating no effort to only it was not again regain confidence that can defort to disturb it, as had been charged by the believe and geordical that the following hills were presented to disturb it, as had been charged by the professions of the Louisians returning board and the world in a profession of the policy of the Louisians returning board to the quire also of two per cent. between greenbacks and gold, then do the profession of the Vernon Parish returns, was not an indictable offence. He doubted whether the people of Maine in direct that the foreign with the south was not sincere in its professions of form when the presents were received, and could see no harm likely to grow out of it.

Objection being made to further discussion, the bill went over.

Several bills of a similar character were objected to, and went over.

The following bills were passed:

Arch CHITTENDEN and sold deferred who may need kept faith, the ex-Con-federates who surrendered their arms or the Republican party of the North. History would show whether the terms imposed upon a de-fenseless and marmed people were dictated by a spirit of vengeance or by mercy. Retering again to President HAYES, he said that he had shown himself to be an humble,

Refering again to President HAYES, he said that he had shown himself to be an humble, honest, and upright gentleman, and he CHAL-MAR'S would not for one do anything to his injury. If he were Governor of Laussian, he would pardon the members of the returning board as soon as they were convicted. Conviction was necessary to vindicate the truth of history, but conviction and punishment are two different things. The truth would stand by and be true to HAYES as long as he was true to himself. The assault made on the interest was the convictions were the President from his policy by an assertion that the returning board prosecutions were the mere entering step to an attempt to affect the President fine. They hoped thereby to make him interfere, but he did not see how the President could interfere with Anderson and Weils, more than he could have done with Hoss Tweed.

motion of Mr. WALLACE the Senate took up the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, but without proceeding to its consideration the Senate, on motion of Mr. EIMUNDS, at 3:15 pr.m., went into executive session, and subsequently, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

MOUNE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. REAGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to regulate inter-State commerce, and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition signed by 50,000 men and women, asking a revision of the postal laws to more stringently prohibit the transmission of obscene matter through the mails. Referred.

Mr. BUTLER preceded as the regular order to call the committee on the Committee on War (Saline, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of the Commission and allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of the Commission and be argument in favor of the payment of claims reported a beat of the control of the law against all its assaliants. He commission was deemed insufficient to warrant his detention.

Mr. BUTLER preceded as the regular order to call the committee on War (Salims, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of the Windows and able argument in favor of the estimate of the murder of his father, was released from custody to day, as the evidence distinct to warrant his detention.

rency, the principle features being briefly stated as follows:

But I do not desire that the greenback currency should be made to serve the country as it has done, vilified, insulted, depreciated by the act of the Government itself; being refused not only to be received for all debt due the Government, not even paid for all demands due from the Government.

The "American system of finances" which will obtain in the near future—and I hope at once—which I desire, is:

First. A dollar that shall have at all times a certain fixed and stable value below which it cannot go.

THE WAR CLOUD DARKER.

RENEHED INDICATIONS OF FURTHER.

Significant Preparations by Rogland and Austria—Russia Fersists in Her Demand for the Fiest—Boumants Dissatisfied with Russia—The Greeks Prefer War to the Proposed Terms of Peace.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE.

First. A dollar that shall have at all times a certain fixed and stable value below which it cannot go.

Second. I demand that that dollar shall be issued by the Government alone, in the exercise of its high prerogative and constitutional power, and that that power shall not be delegated to any corporation or individual, any more than Charles II. ought to have delegated his prerogative of stamping gold coin for the benefit of his paramours as a monopoly.

Third. I want that dollar stamped upon some convenient and cheap material of the least possible intrinsic value, so that neither its wear nor its destruction will be any loss to the Government issuing it.

Fourth. I also desire the dollar to be made of such tanterial for the purpose that it shall never be exported or desirable to carry out of the country. Framing an American system of finance, I do not propose to adapt it to the wants of any other nation, and especially the Chinese, who are nearly one-quarter of the world.

Fifth. I desire that the dollar so issued shall never be redeemed. I see no more reason why the unit of measure of value should be re-

is world.

If Fifth, I desire that the dollar so issued shall never be redeemed. I see no more reason why, the unit of measure of value should be referenced or redeemed in that the yard-stick with which I measure my cloth or the quart with which I measure my milk should be redeemed.

Sixth, For convenience only, I propose that if the dollar so issued shall be quite equal to, or a little better than, the present value of the average gold dollar of the world, not to be changed or changeable, if the gold dollar grows lower in value or grows higher, or to be changed to conform itself in value in any regard to the dollars of any other nation of the world, keeping itself aiways stable and fixed, so that when all the property of the country is shall remain a fixed standard forever. But if it is ever changed it shall change equally and alike for the creditor and the debtar; not as in the dollar based upon supposed gold, whose changes always have given the creditor the advantage.

To give the greenback currency that declars the gold of the creditor of the creditor of the dollar based upon supposed gold, whose changes always have given the creditor the advantage.

bonds would not be worth mity cours on the dollar?

Mr. BUTLER replied that the people would be no worse off than they were to-day. The trouble with the banks would not be because the bonds came back, but because their securities were based on worthless New York real estate, which was not worth fifteen cents on the dollar. [Applause.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted to know if he understood Mr. BUTLER to convey the idea that the savings banks would fail and ought to fail.

Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted to inquire also whether it was not a lack of confidence that caused so much distress, and argued that capi-tal would not again regain confidence by an unlimited issue of silver and greenbacks. Mr. BUTLER replied that if the prosperity of the country depended upon the difference of two per cent. between greenbacks and gold, then God help the country. [Applause and laughter.]

bodies were found on the beach here yesterday.
They are supposed to be victims of the wreck
of the fishing schooner Little Kate, lost in this
vicinity several weeks bince. Eight bodies
have so far been found.

CARRO, I.L., Feb. 26.—At Arlington, Ky., last wight the eafes of Boxwell & Hail and of Rings & McDonaid were blown open and robbed, the former of about \$10,000 and the latter of \$250. The work was evidently done by professionals, but there is no clue to the perpetrators.

keeping
At when all InAs itself to it as a base of the creditor and the debtor; nohe dollar based upon supposed gold, whose changes always have given the creditor the advantage.

To give the greenback enrency thus described a fixed and stable value, I would make it foundable at all times, and at a sufficient number of places convenient to the people, in coupon or registered bonds of \$50 and the other of the other

be no worse off than they were to-day. The trouble with the banks would not be because the bonds came back, but because the bends came back, but because the scurrities were based on worthless New York real extate, which was not worth fifteen cents on the dollar. [Applause.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted to know if he understood Mr. BUTLER to convey the idea that the savings banks would fail and ought to fail.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the banks would fail, but ought not to. But it was not because the bonds would cape back, but because of the debased value of the securities on which they were based.

Mr. CHITTENDEN excitedly remarked that if by reason of the unlimited issue of silver and greenbacks the banks failed, he (BUTLER) and others. Evecating it would be in danger of being hung with ropes to lampposts. [Lamphter.]

Mr. BUTLER was content to run that risk. If was the infernal has for gold that had led to all the country's distress.

Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted to inquire also whether it was not a lack of confidence that country's distress, and argued that caused so much distress, and argued that cansol so much distress, and argued that

286. 64.ABSTONE
contributes another article to the Niastroth
Crotroy, the principal point of which is that
since the government is determined that the
question respecting the passage of men-of-war
through the Bespheors should be left to the
decision of Europe, there does not remain the
shadow of a plea for a separate war by England or separate operations in the Levant tending to war.

The fourth edition of the Ecosing Standard has a Pera dispatch dated nine o'clock this morning, which says the terms of peace have a stroyed a large quantity of stock. The stock was valued at \$80,000, and insurance on it was safe to the stock of the st

BUCHARDST, Feb. 25.—In the Senate yester-day M. Stoardza denounced Russia's treatment of Roumania and introduced a motion demanding that the government ask the guaranteeing lowers to recognize the independence of Roumania and solicit the admission of a Roumania protection and solicit the admission of a Roumania protection and begin the edjudication of the Roumania participation, and recal the conference of Roussia and Turkey concluded without Roumania's participation, and recal the Roumanian army from the right bank of the Roumanian army from the right bank of the Roumanian army from the right bank of the Banube.

M. Stoardza's motion was withdrawn, after a declaration by the ministers that the army DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE ALLIES.

maintain a neutral attitude, and the Turkish troops are retreating before the insurgents.

The government has received an official dispatch reporting that 200 Greek soldiers have deserted and entered Epiraste join the insurged induce them to return. A telegraphic dispatch from the Greek consul at Canes reports that fresh outrages have been committed on Christians, and requests the assistance of foreign ships.

MADRITE, Peb. St.—In the Congress to-day and the good will be find before the second of the second of related and under the first performance was not accorded to perform the second of related and the second or related and the second of the second or related and the second of related and the second of the second o

to-night fire broke out in Cameron & Ambern's degreat printing, stationery, and book-hind-ng establishment, which in an hour de-

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—In the equity case of H. L. Taylor and others against the Standard Oil Company, before the Butler County Court, Judge McJunkin to-day filed the order for a "y". And this leads us to remark, in con-

increased particular to the common that it is required from to protest against the proposed tariff field.

THECTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—In the Senate to describe the transfer of the claimstance of the common that it is required to the common that it is required to the common that it is required to find the common to fark that the common that it is required to find the common that it is required to find the common to fark that the common that it is required to find the common to fark that the common that it is required to find the common that it is not fark that the co

MISSING LINK OR MONKEY.

THE WAR CLOUD DARKER, INCIDITIONS OF PURTIES.

RENERED INDICATIONS OF PURTIES.

Significant Preparations by Forgland and Austria. Rousia for sales in Her Demand for the Fiest-discussed and entered growing and another than the recitor. A telegraphia for the Fiest-discussed and grinver Rousians of the General Surface and Proposed Terms of Fence.

LONDON, Feb. 39.—The reason Russia's demand for the Egyptian ribute concerns English and Fenne war. The Egyptian ribute concerns English and Fenne war. The Egyptian ribute is already piedged as security for the inferest on Turkish bonds as security for the inferest on Turkish on Signature of the Egyptian ribute concerns English and Fenne war. The Egyptian ribute of the Egyptian ribute is already piedged as a security for the inferest on Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security for the inferest on Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security for the inferest on Turkish bonds as a security for the inferest on Turkish bonds as a security for the inferest on Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of the Carlinal State of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of the Carlinal State of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of the Carlinal State of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the inference of the Carlinal State of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a security of the decision of the State of Turkish bonds are already piedged as a

Acquesta, Ga., Feb. 26.—The Globe Cotton by Mills, Remos B. Cark & Ca., proprietors, were burned this afternoon. Loss, Saloso): Insurance, Soloso: Insurance, Soloso:

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

POINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIFE BRANCHES.

Information Gathered at the Capitol, in the Departments, and About Town by the Rese porters of the National Republican.

Capitol and Department Notes

- Internal revenue receipts yesterday were 221,213.35; customs, \$324,209.18.

-Arthur F. Drinkwater, of Maine, has been appointed, on the recommendation of the Gav-rnor, handrary commissioner of the Paris is pesition.

Exposition.

—The cautionary signals of the signal-service, which were displayed from Galveston to Jacksonville, Fla., were extended north this morning as far as Cape Henry.

—A meeting of the officials of the Treasury Department, to take action in regard to the death of Comptroller Tayler, will be held in the Treasury building at 12 m, to day.

—Another movement to secure the removal of Internal Revenue Collector, Frechand, of Brooklyn, has been inaugurated. Ex-Governor Fenton is rejorted to be active in his efforts in this direction.

—The Internal Revenue Bureau has advices.

-The Internal Revenue Bureau has adviced

of a successful raid against illust distiliers in Patinam, De Kaib, and White Countrot, Tennessee. Fourteen distilieries were broken up, and twelve ment were arrested.

—There is a prespect of a lively conflict ever the consultar and diplomatic appropriation hill, the Foreign Affairs Committee siding against that on appropriations in its efforts to restuce the standing and pay of our representatives abroad.

tives abroad.

The sub-committee of the House Commit-tre on Foreign Relations has closed the taking of testlmony in the Venezuelau award case, and will submit it to the all committee, he-fore which argument will be commenced on on Thursday. Much importance is attached to the case by the members of the committee.

Distilled Spirits Tax-Paid on Hand.

February 26, 1878.
It appears from reports recently received at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Rev-enus that the quantity of distilled spirits tax-paid in the hands of rectifiers and wholesalo

vesterday continued the examination of Colo-nel's, K. Donavin, assistant doorkeeper of the upon the weask if ou their the habits.

Hypos. It was made apparent by Colonel boundin's statements that there is employed in the habits. the brookeeper's department a large force in excess of that authorized by law, which fact, tobated Democh stated, was owing to the nessity of property and transacting toe necessary business of the House. He admitted, however, that if at the beginning he had been restricted to the number actually allowed by law, he would have managed to get along with it. The committee them adjourned until to-day.

The Chinese Mission Investigation. The sub-committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, to investigate the charges against Hon, George F. Seward, and for the first time yesterday, There were present Mr. Myers, with his coun-

sel, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Clarence Seward, rep-The session was spent in the arrangement of prelimitatives, and the committee adjourned (ill to-day when the examination of Mr. Myers will be commenced, Pensions to soldiers of the Mexican War. A large delegation of the Mexican Veterans' National Association called upon 8-mater Veor-le exact the Capital vesterday for the purpose